

industry for approximately 10 years. Funding provided by this request will be used to conduct rigorous military testing and evaluation. The use of Arctic Fire Freeze in military vehicles and equipment and by ground troops could significantly reduce burn-related injuries and fatalities.

Project: High Density Power Conversion and Distribution Equipment

Project Amount: \$1,500,000

Account: RDT&E Navy

Legal Name of Requesting Entity:

Westwood Corporation, L-3 Communications

Address of Requesting Entity: 12402 East 60th Street, Tulsa, OK 74146

Description of Request: Navy power switchboard technology has remained essentially the same for nearly 50 years. This technology is passed largely on past Navy applications (with lower power needs) and commercial practices (which are less volume and weight sensitive). The Navy's power needs (e.g., sensors, weapons, house loads) have escalated and the newest power architecture designs have added additional concerns (e.g., higher frequencies), but the size and weight of the power distribution equipment are still limited. The inline switchboard technology simplifies the switchboard arrangement to greatly decrease size, weight, and lifecycle cost. In summary, this will provide the Navy with technology that will result in \$0.25 M/per year per destroyer/cruiser in maintenance savings plus an additional \$1 million per ship in overhaul savings. Additional savings are estimated in size and weight at 50 tons per ship and a space savings of 1000 sq.ft. Fuel savings due to the decreased weight are anticipated to be significant given the cost of fuel.

Project: Lightweight Composite Structure Development for Aerospace Vehicles

Project Amount: \$3,000,000

Account: RDT&E Navy

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Advanced Composites Group

Address of Requesting Entity: 5350 South 129th Street, Tulsa, OK 74134.

Description of Request: Funding would improve, qualify, and test advanced composite materials. The military has a demonstrated need for a domestic source of new advanced carbon fibers and testing protocols. Second-source qualification of composite materials only currently available from foreign suppliers will allow military suppliers to have access to lower cost domestic sources of composite materials.

IN HONOR OF MR. GENE COX

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. BOYD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the youth of our Nation and whose contributions as a highly successful high school football coach in Florida meant so much to generations of young men. He prepared hundreds of young men to face the world and taught them discipline, excellence, and the desire to strive to be the best they could be in life. We have been very fortunate to have Gene Cox as a strong, dedicated, persevering, and committed leader.

Coach Cox passed away on Monday, March 30, 2009, in Tallahassee, and he is being honored by the establishment of the Gene Cox Memorial Football Scholarship at Leon High School, which will provide continued support of deserving youth.

Gene Cox grew up in Lake City, Florida, moved to Leon County in 1963, and became one of the nation's most successful football coaches. He even served as my football coach briefly in my younger days. Not only was he a great coach, he was a veteran of the Army National Guard and an active member of East Hill Baptist Church. His long term leadership in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes showed many the true foundations of living and serving. He was also the loving husband to Patsy, father to three sons and a daughter, and grandfather to five.

Gene Cox had a tireless passion and intensity to his role as coach and mentor to our youth. I am proud to commend this man who meant so much to north Florida and to the many young men throughout this country who he coached and led.

TEXAS H. CON. RES. 86

HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, at the request of the Secretary of State of the State of Texas, I am officially entering House Concurrent Resolution 86, as passed by the 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009 of the State of Texas, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 86

Whereas, The men and women who have served in this nation's armed forces are entitled to ready access to the best possible medical care; and

Whereas, For the more than 100,000 veterans living in the Rio Grande Valley, the nearest U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs hospital is in San Antonio, as much as 300 miles and a five-hour trip away, and the lack of a VA hospital in the Valley has long imposed great hardships on veterans in that region and on their families; and

Whereas, Veterans requesting appointments at the facility in San Antonio typically wait months to be seen, even for serious conditions; for those who cannot drive themselves, or who cannot afford to drive, van transportation is provided by veterans service groups; the lengthy trip, however, adds to the patients' physical distress; no ambulances are available to convey veterans to San Antonio, which makes the journey especially difficult for those who are bedridden; and

Whereas, Once veterans arrive in San Antonio, they often wait hours for an appointment that may take only 15 minutes, or they may find that their appointment has been canceled; they may also discover that they need to stay overnight, which adds to the time-consuming nature of their trip and to its expense; and

Whereas, For veterans who must go to San Antonio several times a month, the time lost to travel can make it difficult to hold a job; the demands of such a trip also place a great burden on family members who have to take time off from work, and possibly arrange for child care, to drive a veteran to San Antonio, and who may need to make such trips

for many years; the cost of gas and meals, in addition to the expense of lodging, if that is required, substantially exceeds the prescribed travel allowance; and

Whereas, The current facilities for veterans health care in the Valley are manifestly inadequate; the VA presently operates several outpatient clinics in the region, but these do not offer the full range of services, including testing and therapy, available in San Antonio; moreover, the VA has failed to pay the bills of many veterans who have had to seek emergency care at a local hospital; in addition, although there are plans to contract with area hospitals to provide some inpatient veterans care, the medical personnel in those facilities are unlikely to have the necessary expertise in treating the injuries and psychological trauma sustained by combat veterans; and

Whereas, In recent years, local veterans organizations have formed the Veterans Alliance of the Rio Grande Valley to help raise awareness of this issue; and

Whereas, Veterans who live in the Valley, veterans from out of state who make their home in the Valley during the winter months, and U.S. veterans who reside in Mexico all sorely need and clearly deserve a fully staffed, full-service veterans hospital in far South Texas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 81st Legislature of the State of Texas hereby affirm its support for the establishment of a veterans hospital in the Rio Grande Valley; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the secretary of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate of the United States Congress, and to all the members of the Texas delegation to the Congress with the request that this resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

TESTIMONY GIVEN BY EZEKIEL
LOL GATKUOTH REGARDING THE
COMPREHENSIVE PEACE ACCORD
(CPA) IN SUDAN

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues testimony that Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth, head of the Government of Southern Sudan Mission to the United States, gave yesterday before the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission regarding the importance of full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in Sudan.

His perspective is invaluable as a diplomat and Southern Sudanese leader who experienced firsthand the horrors of the twenty-plus year civil war between the North and the South which left more than 2 million dead in Southern Sudan.

TESTIMONY OF EZEKIEL LOL GATKUOTH HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (TLHRC)

Honorable Co-Chairman Frank R. Wolf, Honorable Co-Chairman James P. McGovern, and Members of Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, thank you for organizing this Hearing at this important juncture in Sudan's history and in the quest for peace and

stability through the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and thank you for inviting my testimony.

Since its inception in 1983, the SPLM Vision was and continues to be that of a new Sudan built on a new basis. A Sudan unlike the old Sudan, that is based on equal citizenship regardless of race, religion, ethnicity or gender, where all citizens share rights to equitable political, social, economic and cultural development. A Sudan built on the historical diversity of its peoples and experiences, and one that accords its citizens the right to self-determination.

This vision was and is still a vision of transformation, for after 42 years of war in a span of 54 years, the fact remains that the only way for Sudan to be at peace with itself, the region and the world, is by the democratic transformation of its systems of governance, and the steering of its political and cultural dispensation towards acceptance of its realities and the diversity of its people.

This vision of transformation is in large part embodied in the 2005 accord, the CPA. The gap that exists between what was envisaged by the SPLM and what was ultimately agreed upon is mainly because of concessions made in the spirit of compromise that governs mediated negotiations of peace settlements. However, the main drive towards the democratic transformation of Sudan remains intact. Its elements are enshrined in the conditions of the implementation of the CPA and consequently in the Interim National Constitution of the Sudan and the provisions of the CPA implemented thus far.

The National Congress Party/National Islamic Front (NCP/NIF) by signing the CPA, had committed itself to: the principle of peace through the democratic transformation of the Sudanese Government and State apparatus at all levels, even through a general elections; the right of self-determination for the people of Southern Sudan and Abyei; and the right to popular consultation for the people of Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile.

However, four years into the interim period, the deliberate non-compliant and obstructionist posture of the NCP with regards to some of the CPA's most transformative and significant provisions represent a great obstacle to the achievement of peace, and is a dangerous abandonment of the partnership with the SPLM that requires a shared commitment to the spirit and letter of the CPA. This is a perilous trend that makes the threat of war—an all encompassing war is likely to ignite throughout the marginalized areas of Sudan, a much more realistic possibility than that of the promise of peace through transformation.

I will not attempt to list out all the unimplemented provisions of the CPA, but rather refer you to the Mid-Term Evaluation Report of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) which chronicles about 35 recommendations for the parties (the NCP and the SPLM) to be in compliance with the CPA. It is worthy to mention here, however, the AEC highlighted the following as “critical for the sustainability of the CPA and unity arrangements”—the resolution of Abyei; the North-South Border demarcation; preparations for the 2010 elections and democratic transition; preparation for the 2011 Referendum, and Post Referendum; and Security Sector Reform, mainly Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).

Human rights abuses during the Sudanese Civil war are documented and can be summed up in mentioning the 2.5 million dead and 5 million displaced through direct bombardment and military action, and mainly through the proxy militias used by

the government to kill, rape and displace civilians, and who also employed tactics such as the deliberate poisoning of water sources and burning of crops. In addition to that, there were the countless inhumane methods used by the State and its proxies to discriminate against and exploit those who are forced into displacement residing in other parts of the country, and strip them from the citizenship rights, basic human rights and dignity.

It was the belief of the SPLM that human rights abuses would subside after the signing of the CPA, because of the countless measures it provides for the safeguarding of the rights of all the citizens of Sudan. However, because of the control the NCP continues to refuse to relinquish over the state apparatus, especially the national security organs, and its refusal to allow the liberalization of the National Security Act and the removal of Media Censorship, many citizens have been subjected to unlawful harassment, arrest, and/or detention for long periods of time without due process and for reasons of political suppression and disregard to freedoms of speech and assembly. Moreover, the rights of Non-Muslims in the capital city, especially Non-Muslim women who don't comply with the Muslim dress code, is continuously curtailed and abused with impunity.

In Southern Sudan, there have been three incidents (of many others) I will mention here, that were in stark violation of the CPA that led to massive loss of life and countless human rights abuses; these are mainly the Malakal Incidents of 2007 and 2009 and the Abyei Incident of May 2008. Firstly, these were a result of the failure of the DDR, although completed in the South, to hold, mainly because of the continuous rearming of civilians and proxy militias by the NCP, to be deployed within the borders of Southern Sudan to create instability and conflict. Secondly, it is a result of the lack of the integration and joint training of the JIU components of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the (Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), to become the nucleus of the future Army of a united Sudan, as envisaged by the CPA.

The JIUs were to be funded by the Government of National Unity (GONU), but to date, no funding has been disbursed for that purpose. Furthermore, the SAF component of the JIUs is problematic because it is mainly made up of militias used by the NCP during the civil war, now usurped into SAF.

In keeping with the dangerous trend of the destabilization of the South, and in an attempt to rally support against the conduct of the referendum, the NCP has intensified its arming of civilians and groups hostile to the Government of Southern Sudan, and especially those hostile to the SPLM to instigate conflict and create instability. There have been prevalent incidents in Southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile, and surprisingly in even in Southern Kordofan, leading to confrontation with local law and order agencies, and/or armed civilians, and that leads to loss of life.

In regards to Darfur, it is essential that we acknowledge the fact that since peace is indivisible, the conflict in Darfur is in contradiction to the principles of the CPA which is embedded in the Interim National Constitution of Sudan.

There have been considerable human rights abuses, human loss and displacement since the recent Darfur conflict begun in 2003. The people of the United States have to be commended for raising their voices in solidarity with the people of Sudan in Darfur. However, there is a need for all to realize that the conflict in Darfur is a political problem that could only be solved with a political resolution, and the CPA provides the model that

would address the root causes of the conflict in Darfur. Additionally, the CPA also provides the instruments of democratic transformation that if there is a cessation of hostilities in Darfur could begin to address the base of the problems of marginalization, i.e., the upcoming elections of 2010.

There is an important link between the CPA and Darfur, the developments in and around the issues of Darfur have political implications for the CPA and the obstruction of the implementation of the CPA leaves no hope for a peaceful resolution to Darfur.

The SPLM and the people of Southern Sudan are in solidarity with the cause and suffering of the Darfuri people. That is why the SPLM is committed to playing the role afforded to it by history and experience to unite the movements of Darfur to a small number that would have a consolidated position for peace in Darfur. We have made considerable progress in this endeavor and are seeking the support of the international community members who are committed to peace in Darfur.

The United States of America, the Troika (United States, United Kingdom and Norway), the Inter-governmental Agency for Development (IGAD) and other Countries witnessed, engaged in the process of negotiations of, and signed as guarantors, the CPA. The United States played a pivotal role especially in the deadlocked issue of Abyei, making it possible for the CPA to be signed. It is important that the international community and the US especially understand that peace in Sudan is of strategic interest to them, because of its regional, continental, and global importance, and because of the implications that resumed conflict would bring to the fore. Peace is indivisible, and war knows no boundaries, and so, the only way for peace to be achieved in Sudan is through the democratic transformation of the country's system of governance, which is possible only through the full implementation of the CPA.

There is a need for the recommitment of the parties to the spirit and letter of the CPA, first by restoring some confidence and trust between themselves as partners by taking good faith measures to address some issue of great concern to the other party; and second by working towards fulfilling the 'making unity attractive' objective of the CPA through fostering North-South links and projects of development along the North-South Border. As it stands today, unity has not been made 'attractive' for the people of Southern Sudan, and the people of Abyei. According to the National Democratic Institute's (NDI) reports on its focus group research in Southern Sudan and the three areas, it is forecasted that 90% of Southern Sudan would opt for secession, and the people of Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile in overwhelming numbers confuse the right to popular consultation with the right to self-determination.

The upcoming 2010 elections will be a major indicator of the future of Sudan. It is also an opportunity for 'making unity attractive'. Therefore, it is crucial that the two parties commit themselves to the conduct of a free and fair general election on the dates set by the National Elections Commission; and for the National Elections Commission and all of its instruments to be supported and funded to conduct all necessary preparations on a timely fashion, the GONU should fulfill its Elections financial responsibilities per the CPA, and the international community should avail the resources it had pledged for elections support. The resolution of the census dispute is of paramount importance to the conduct of elections, for which the parties with the help of the international community must work earnestly and expeditiously to reach.

In conclusion, the malady of Sudan since independence is not only that it is a nation state because of a border imposed on its peoples and nations, but also because of an installed government that doesn't reflect its peoples' diversity, represent their aspirations, or serve their interests, nor did it ever attempt to do so. Alternatively, the state discriminated against its newly found citizens in policy and action and chose to suppress their valid claims to equity of political and cultural representation, and socio-economic development, by extreme force and genocidal tactics and wars. Therefore, the process of 'making unity attractive' is important to the spirit of the right to Self-determination reflected in the CPA, because only then will the people of Southern Sudan have two viable choices one of a united Sudan under new basis, and the other of a separate nation-state. It is imperative that the unity that has not been made attractive in the last 4 years of the interim period of the CPA, be made attractive, otherwise, the people of Southern Sudan will have only one option, to opt for secession, choosing to build a new state that would fulfill their quest for a transformed governance system; equity of citizenship, political representation, and socio-economic development; and respect for their basic human rights.

It is imperative that while a serious attempt to 'make unity attractive' is undertaken, the parties to the CPA and the international community led by the United States, IGAD and the Trokia commit themselves the timely conduct of the referendum and to respecting its outcome, whatever it is. It is also important that the parties and the international community envisage the post-referendum challenges and opportunities—especially across the oil and security sectors; political issues like border access right for nomads and seasonal migrants; economic issues like national assets and debts; and international issues like treaties around the Nile water—and begin to set plans to address them.

Sudan is at cross-roads; one road would lead to either a united New Sudan on a new basis, or two democratic nation-states, and another would lead to war and devastation with major regional and international implications. It is up to the two parties and the Sudanese people to decide what is to become of Sudan and the help and engagement of the international community is crucial during the next few months to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, July 30, 2009, I recorded an incorrect vote on the Tierney amendment to the FY 2010 Department of Defense Appropriations Bill. I intended to vote "aye" on rollcall vote No. 663.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN RICHARD AND MABEL WARREN

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is an

honor for me to rise today in recognition of Dr. John Richard and Mrs. Mabel Warren on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

Dick and Mabel Warren first met in 1948 as students at Stetson University in DeLand, Florida. Dick Warren served his country faithfully in World War II as an Army Signal Corpsman during the France and German invasions. After returning home, he began his studies at Stetson, where he was the founding President of the school's Lambda Chi Fraternity chapter. He graduated in 1949 with a bachelor of arts in French. Mabel first attended Mount Berry College in Georgia, and then moved to Stetson after two years, where she met her future husband. She graduated from Stetson with a bachelor of arts in Elementary Education.

Teaching has always been a part of the Warrens' lives, and both Dick and Mabel went on to earn master's degrees in the field of education. In 1973, Dr. and Mrs. Warren settled in Niceville, Florida where they have remained ever since. Dr. Warren became part of the faculty of Okaloosa Walton Community College, now known as Northwest Florida State College, where he retired as Dean of Humanities in 1997. Mrs. Warren taught elementary education for 34 years and spent the last 21 years of her teaching career at Longwood Elementary School in Shalimar, Florida. Both Dick and Mabel continue to be an active part of the Northwest Florida community, giving their time and service to others.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize Mr. and Mrs. Warren on their 60th wedding anniversary. My wife Vicki and I would like to wish all the best to Dick and Mabel, as well as their children, Barbara, Richard, and Mary Jane, and their nine grandchildren. They are truly an outstanding family from the First District of Florida.

HONORING THE CHESTER COUNTY COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ON THEIR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Chester County Council of Boy Scouts of America, which is celebrating its 90th Anniversary.

Founded in 1919, the Chester County Council began with 15 Troops and approximately 300 scouts. During the last 90 years, the Council has helped enrich the lives of boys and young men through activities geared toward building character, developing leadership skills and instilling a commitment to serving others.

The Council has a stellar history with longstanding traditions, including camping at the Horseshoe Scout Reservation and the Sunday chapel service "overlooking the valley of the Octoraro."

The Council has thrived for nine decades due to dedicated volunteers, leaders and alumni who graciously commit countless hours mentoring and leading the youth of Chester County. And the exceptional support from community and business leaders combined

with tremendous programs and facilities make the Council one of the premiere scouting organizations in the nation.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in congratulating the Chester County Council of Boy Scouts of America on reaching a very special milestone and offering best wishes for continued success in mentoring generations of local youth and building a stronger community and nation.

HONORING THE LIVES OF SPEC. DANIEL P. DREVNICK, SPEC. JAMES D. WERTISH, AND SPEC. CARLOS E. WILCOX IV

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise to remember three servicemen from the Minnesota National Guard's 34th Red Bull Infantry Division and to pay tribute to their lives. The deaths of Spec. Daniel P. Drevnick of Woodbury, Spec. James D. Wertish of Olivia, and Spec. Carlos E. Wilcox IV of Cottage Grove are a tragedy for our entire country. They lost their lives in a missile attack near Basra, Iraq on July 16, 2009.

Specialists Drevnick, Wertish, and Wilcox served this nation with honor and courage. They departed from Minnesota in February with more than 1,000 Minnesota National Guard soldiers. In Iraq, their duties included providing logistics and communications for more than 16,000 U.S. and multi-national coalition forces.

Daniel, James, and Carlos are Minnesotan and American heroes. We will be forever grateful for their military service. They made the ultimate sacrifice for our nation and a more peaceful world.

Madam Speaker, please join me in paying the highest respect to Spec. Daniel P. Drevnick, Spec. James D. Wertish, and Spec. Carlos E. Wilcox IV. Their families, friends, and comrades in Iraq have my deepest sympathies for their profound loss.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SALLY CROWE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Sally Crowe, the longtime House of Representatives Members Dining Room hostess. Sally passed away this July 12th at the age of 92. She began working as a cashier in the Longworth cafeteria in 1951, moving to the Members' Dining Room in the 1960s, where she remained ever since. In 2003, Sally received the John W. McCormack Annual Award of Excellence in recognition of her outstanding service to the House.

Sally was extraordinarily devoted to her job and to the institution of the House of Representatives. I first met Sally thirty years ago. She was a warm, engaging individual who infused this House with Irish wit and wisdom.